(normal, complicated and C-Section); Ultrasound examination; RTI/STI treatment; Sterilisation (both men and women); IUCD; Tests (Hemoglobin test, blood group with RH factor and WR/VRDL). The Chief Medical Officer, Agra is the nodal officer for this project

(d) This is a Pilot project in one district of UP. Hence, the results on reduction in maternal and infant mortality rates will be felt in the specific area of the project in conjunction with other major programmes under NRHM/RCH II.

Clinical trial of medicines

†74. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:
SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the tests of medicines of multinational companies are being carried out on poor people in different laboratories in the country, taking advantage of their poverty;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a number of people have died and several have been suffering from different serious diseases as a result of the said tests;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(d) the action taken by Government against the laboratories carrying out such types of tests; and

(e) the steps taking by Government to check such types of tests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) Regulation for conducting Clinical Trials in the Country are prescribed under Rules 122 DA-122 E and Schedule Y of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules which is amended in the year 2001 and the Ethical Guidelines on Biomedical Research issued by ICMR in the year 2000.

(b) Some instances of Adverse Drug Reaction were reported, which have been investigated and no death or serious diseases in research subjects have been found.

(c) to (e) Does not arise.

Adulteration of milk

75. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether artificial milk made out of detergent powders and harmful chemicals are freely sold in dairies and under the brand name of reputed dairy companies;

(b) if so, the details of such cases detected during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that existing laws are not deterrent enough for curbing such menace;

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(d) if so, whether the laws would be further strengthened so as to award death penalty to the offenders; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) There is no such thing as "artificial milk/synthetic milk." The term "synthetic milk" is a misnomer. Under the Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Rules, 1955, milk is defined as the normal mammary secretion derived from complete milking healthy milch animal without either addition thereto or extraction there from. It shall be free from colostrum. Milk of different classes and of different designations shall conform to the standards laid down under the provisions of PFA Rules, 1955.

As per rule 44(1) of the PF A Rules, 1955, sale of milk and milk products containing substances not found in milk except as prescribed in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955, is prohibited.

A Statement showing number of milk samples examined and found adulterated during the year 2003, 2004 & 2005, as made available by the States/UTs is enclosed (*See* below).

(c) The existing law is enough for curbing such menace.

(d) and (e) Sale of any adulterated and misbranded article of food is an offence punishable with minimum imprisonment of six months and with fine which shall not be less than Rs. 1000/-. In case adulterated food stuff causes death or grievous hurt, the offence is punishable with imprisonment which may extend to term of life and with fine which shall not be less than Rs.5000/-.

All State Governments have been requested to take necessary action to keep strict vigil on the quality of milk particularly for presence of chemical substances.

Statement

Information received from the States/UTs. regarding number of samples of milk examined and found adulterated during 2003, 2004 & 2005

Sl. No.	Name of State	2003		2004		2005	
		No. of samples examined	No. of samples found adulterated	No. of samples examined	No. of samples found adulterated	No. of samples examined	No.of. samples found adulterated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	123	32	188	31	150	37
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	Nil	3	0	3	Nil
3.	Assam	N.A.	N.A.	104	9	263	40
4.	Bihar	N.A.	N.A.	17	4	N.A.	N.A.
5.	Chhattisgarh	N.A.	N.A.	6	2	3	Nil
6.	Delhi	229	40	106	28	N.A.	N.A.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Gujarat	N.A.	N.A.	302	30	267	20
8.	Goa	16	Nil	0	0	23	Nil
9.	Haryana	348	134	275	99	N.A.	N.A.
10.	Himachal Pradesh	71	17	46	13	45	11
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	38	8	20	5	N.A.	N.A.
12.	Jharkhand	Nil	Nil	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
13.	Karnataka	411	36	248	61	224	83
14.	Kerala	411	36	376	22	318	29
15.	Madhya Pradesh	N.A.	N.A.	284	73	N.A.	N.A.
16.	Maharashtra	650	217	814	167	605	149
17.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	0	0	Nil	Nil
18.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	5	0	8	Nil
19.	Mizoram	N.A.	N.A.	0	0	Nil	Nil
20.	Nagaland	5	Nil	11	0	4	Nil
21.	Punjab	462	99	658	93	756	132
22.	Orissa	N.A.	N.A.	5	5	8	5
23.	Rajasthan	235	62	143	57	N.A.	N.A.
24.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	1	0	5	2
25.	TamilNadu	N.A.	N.A.	264	124	235	78
26.	Tripura	10	Nil	21	7	12	4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4549	1717	1933	789	1867	774
28.	Uttaranchal	50	11	41	31	28	13
29.	West Bengal	15	6	5	3	25	10
30.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	N.A.	N.A.	0	0	2	Nil
31.	Chandigarh	N.A.	N.A.	37	11	14	4
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	N.A.	N.A.	3	2	Nil	Nil
33.	Daman & Diu	Nil	Nil	0	0	Nil	Nil
34.	Lakshadweep	N.A.	N.A.	0	0	Nil	Nil
35.	Pondicherry	1	Nil	30	10	21	2